

PUBLISHED DAILY IN EIGHTY EIGHT, JANESVILLE, WIS.
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS
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SIX MONTHS, 12
THREE MONTHS, 8
M. T. JACKSON, 20
W. G. ROBERTS, 20

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Notice has been given that the commission provided for by the Convention of November 23, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador, for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the city of Guayaquil on the 18th day of August last, and that said commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from that date. All citizens of the United States having claims upon Ecuador are notified to appear in person, or by attorney, and present proof in support of their claims, and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, Sixto CARLOS de MEZA, in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador. Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid.

Southern who saw the hero of Vicksburg in Philadelphia say no picture does justice to the face of General Grant, and he now looks better and greater than ever before. He is the same Grant who workflow us for trying to get up the Mississippi in too great haste in 1862, and shook us so cordially by the hand at Chattanooga last fall, but still looks more like a great military leader than ever before. The encrusted head, the prominent brow, and broad forehead, the firm and determined set mouth, strongly marked features, prominent chin and high cheek bones, all denote true greatness. He looks like a man that could command a large army.

The following National Banks have been established during the past week: First National Bank of Onondaga, N. Y., capital \$125,000; First National Bank of Warren, Penn., capital \$100,000; First National Bank of Providence, Penn., \$50,000; Eighth National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn., \$275,000; First National Bank of Middleton, N. Y., \$100,000; Continental Bank of Boston, Mass., \$500,000; North Bank of Boston Mass., \$500,000.

INSANE ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Institution was held in Madison on Wednesday. They find the Institution in excellent condition. The following officers were elected:

President—H. H. Gibbs.
Vice-President—P. W. Young.
Secretary—F. S. Lawrence.
Treasurer—Sam'l Mills.
Executive Committee—Samuel Mills, C. D. Robinson, W. R. Taylor.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—We learn says the Madison Journal that an order has been received from the War Department directing the transfer of all infantry regiments to that regiment until it is full, and the forwarding of companies as fast as organized, and three probably will be by to-morrow night. Recruiting for the regiment is brisk, and it is expected will be filled in the course of a week.

It is rumored that General McClellan is about to write a letter, to be received till one day before the election, in which he intends "to express surprise that any Democrat should fail to win with his letter accepting the Chicago nomination." The New York Daily News is anxious upon this point.

The Obstructionists have a rumor that 30,000 Europeans—probably Poles—are coming over to fight for the Confederacy. The story is, doubtless devised to rally the fainting spirit of the rebels. The Poles have suffered so much from tyranny at home to battle for it here.

The Provost Marshal of Louisville, and all his assistants, have been arrested for kidnapping negroes and selling them as substitutes. The rule of the War Department prohibits most every intelligent Provost Marshal or any of those attached to him directly or indirectly engaged in the preparation of substitutes.

The impression which prevails that Gen. Grant holds *Chaplin's Bluff*, and that Port Darling is flanked, is incorrect. Our forces have taken from the rebels and hold a line of works on *Chaplin's farm*, which is below the Bluff, and has probably been confounded with its printed reports.

PENDLETON, while a member of Congress, voted against the resolutions of thanks to General McClellan for his promise of victory in Virginia! And now that they are linked in an incongruous union, each of them is doubtless ashamed of his company. They are both right in that.

The Copperhead papers have suddenly dropped the expression "Lincoln hooligans." It is said to be out of regard for the feelings of General McClellan, who continues to draw pay as a Major General, though out of the service for nearly two years.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 23d, says of Sheridan's first victory: "This battle will secure the election of Lincoln, of which, indeed, there was no doubt whatever." How pleasant it is to be able to agree with these Richmond gentlemen on one point!

The New York World heads an editorial "McClellan at Malvern." The soldiers, and all others who were on that sanguinary field, say Mac was not there, but spent the day on board of a gunboat.

The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, the well known Kentucky orator, died on the 22d ult., at his residence, near Versailles, Woodstock County, Ky., aged about sixteen years.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN sent a representative recruit to the army on Saturday, Illinois is John S. Storer. He was mustered into the service on the 4th inst.

Janesville Daily Gazette

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1864.

NUMBER 188.

Excursion to Monroe—An Important Invention—Bank Robbery.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 6th, 1864.

Editor's Gazette.—A pleasant excursion to Monroe came off yesterday, of which your readers may desire an account. The object was to test the invention of our fellow townsmen, Colonel Miller, of a self coupling apparatus for railroad cars. Through the liberality of W. B. Strong, Superintendent of the Monroe branch of M. & P. Prairie du Chien railroad, some thirty of the citizens of Janesville were invited to witness the trial. The machinery of the coupling arrangement was placed upon the top of the floor of two platform cars in full view of the spectators, and in reverse of its real position beneath, but operating precisely as it does there. The two cars remained coupled together during the outward trip to Monroe, doing duty as readily as well as the old couplings on the other cars. This morning before starting from Monroe the cars were detached from each other and again reunited while they were in motion, no person leaving the train or going between the cars to aid in the process. This was repeated so often and effected the object so certainly and easily each time, that there remained no doubt of the entire success of the plan. So well satisfied were all on board that resolutions were adopted unanimously affirming that fact, and earnestly recommending all railway companies to use this improvement. The easy and safe coupling of freight cars is not, by any means, its only recommendation, although this should be sufficient to cause its adoption, that the lives of so many employees now sacrificed in coupling cars might be saved. It is believed by the inventor, and seems almost demonstrated by him, that the terrible effect of "telescoping" passenger cars, which occurs in nearly all railway collisions, may be entirely avoided by the use of this improvement. All railroad men who have seen it work concur in this, and we therefore hope there may be no delay on the part of companies in adopting it. Having the means at hand to prevent, in a great measure, the loss of life in collisions, they will be under a great responsibility if they neglect its use.

Although the gentlemen of the excursion party were highly pleased with the success of Col. Miller's improvement, which is destined hereafter to make railway travelling so much safer, they did not confine themselves entirely to this object alone. They had a fine view of the rich and varied country between Janesville and Monroe. The forest is now clothed in the brilliant hues of autumn, and as we approach Monroe, the greater variety of the trees, intermixed with a liberal sprinkling of the different kinds of maple, made the rural scenery truly brilliant, and sometimes even gorgous. We also noted the villages and stations on the route—first, Hanover, with its small water power, and the long stretches of meadow lands on either side of Bass Creek, fine for stock raising; then Oxfordville, with its rich farming country, on either side, building it up as a trading station; Bradford with its neat and thrifty appearance, and its enterprising and marvellous growth; Juda, an old settle place, beautifully situated in a valley, where the people have grown rich because they could not help it in so fertile a country; and lastly Monroe, where we found a good hotel, the American, the first object of interest to all travellers. When we look about us we see a pleasant village of some 2,500 inhabitants; the business houses are located around a public square, with a court house in the center. Southern fashion. The place is prosperous, the business men have a solid look, and the people appear content to stay in Monroe and not emigrate, thinking truly that they cannot better themselves.

The chief topic of conversation at Monroe was the recent robbery of the Bank of Monroe, which on one account at least, is the most extraordinary on record. The burglars entered the bank about midnight, in the rear of the building, broke off the padlock on the outer door of the safe which is let into the wall on one side, put a charge of powder into the lock of the inner safe door that blew it out with such force that it tore through the opposite wall edge-wise, and landed in an adjoining hall. The explosion was so loud that sleepers were aroused at the adjoining hotel, thinking it was the report of a cannon fired on account of some good news, while persons two miles away heard it. All the glass front of the banking house was blown out upon the side-walk, and yet no one examined into the cause of the noise, and all the thieves, went back to their beds to sleep! The latter appear to have made a hasty grab of what they could lay their hands upon, beat a hasty retreat, taking with them \$21,000 in greenbacks, \$1000 in miscellaneous bills, a bag of postal currency, and \$470 in volunteer aid orders. They dropped in the back yard of the bank, \$600 in six per cent notes, and \$5,000 in government bonds. These were in a drawer, the front of which was so bent by the explosion, that they could not pull it out. The burglars, no doubt, thought that the huge noise they had made would certainly bring upon them some of the people of the town, and were therefore in so great hurry to get away that they did not open this drawer which contained so rich a prize. A reward of \$5000 has been offered by the bank for the apprehension of the burglars, and the recovery of the money.

Motion of Hon. David Noggle, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender the Geo Club of the city of Janesville our thanks for the excellent and patriotic music furnished by them.

On motion of J. F. Mack Esq. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

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After spending the night at Monroe our excursionists returned home today. The social enjoyments of the trip were much heightened by the Oleo Club who were in company, consisting of Messrs. Bennett, Wilson, Towne and Wingate. They are all capital singers, and sang numerous patriotic songs, in the best manner, with the unbounded applause of their admiring friends, as well as the villagers along the route. They have their reward in the pleasure imparted on the occasion. It was indeed, a good time, and all on board the train enjoyed it, more so we believe than Col. Miller himself, who feels that "he has a good thing" in his invention, which will accomplish his first and greatest object, the saving of life, while we hope it will bring "much money into his purse."

Much of the pleasure of the excursion was, also, due to Superintendent Strong, his attention and kindness during the trip. As an experienced and gentlemanly railroad agent he has no superior in the State.

R.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Hon. Wm. K. Witson has been nominated by the Democrats of Milwaukee, for the Senate in the 5th district.

The Synod.—The opening services of synod to continue here this week will be held in the Presbyterian Church this evening. A sermon will be preached on the occasion, to which the public are invited.

Notice.—The following named gentlemen, members of the Executive Committee for the campaign, are requested to meet at the office of Isaac Rogers on Monday next at 10 o'clock, a.m.

G. S. Strasburger, S. L. James, Isaac Rogers, Willard Merrill.

J. M. Brooks, Chairman.

HEAVY DISEASE.—Gold has declined from 281 to 183. Sugar has declined one cent, and print paper has gone up one cent. At this rate, if gold comes down to 200, sugar will be only thirty cents per pound and paper will be just twenty eight cents per pound! Encouraging to consumers of groceries and publishers.

OUR HILL CEMETERY.—The following is the record of interments at Oak Hill Cemetery for the month of Sept., 1864:

Date	Name	Residence	Age	Deceased
2d	John P. Mull	Janesville	30	F. G.
3d	McPherson	Janesville	30	F. G.
4th	W. P. Hayes	Janesville	25	F. G.
10th	John Ward	Janesville	30	F. G.
20th	John R. Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.
21st	John Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.
22d	John Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.
23d	John Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.
24th	John Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.
25th	John Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.
26th	John Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.
27th	John Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.
28th	John Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.
29th	John Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.
30th	John Miller	Janesville	25	F. G.

More Pickets needed.

Mrs. Editor, of the *Gazette*.—The Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society desire to express their gratification for the ready supply of umbrellas and tomatoes furnished on previous calls, which are now on their way of relief to the severely stricken soldiers.

The weakness and especially that of the elderly and infirm, call for a larger and still larger supply of pickles.

We again call for green umbrellas, tomatoes, abages, onions and turnips, and in large quantities as our friends can spare. The basement of Mr. O. K. Benson's store has been kindly furnished by him for the ladies to prepare and put up the pickles.

There is an imperative necessity for the immediate reception of these articles at this place, that the work may be done at once.

Fees to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of \$17.75 were remitted to S. Foord Jr., City Treasurer.

Report of City Treasurer for September was referred to the Finance Committee.

An order of the Treasurer was credited with a deficit of \$25.00 on "Old Catey" circus license, he having been unable to get the full amount charged.

The finance committee reported in favor of paying a number of accounts, among which was one of \$75.00 to James Mahoney for damages done by the soldiers, on his way to the war.

A bid from Mr. T. C. Sleeper for building sidewalks was accepted.

The matter of instructing the City Treasurer to pay over license money to the county treasurer, was referred to the City Attorney.

The Clerk was ordered to file specifications for filling lots in Mitchell's addition and Willard's subdivision.

By an order, the judgment recovered by F. M. Hibbard and W. H. Douglass, for the delivery of certain street orders, was referred to the City Attorney, for his opinion as to the liability of the city in the suit.

Adjourned to Monday evening next.

TAXES IN NEW YORK.—The sum of \$13,700.00 is to be raised by taxation for the present year in New York. The valuation of property to be taxed is \$631,495,000. Of the amount to be raised \$2,000,000 for police purposes; \$50,000 for Central Park; \$15,000 for salaries of judicial officer; \$55,450 for salaries of executive department; \$120,000 for gas, lamps, &c. \$175,000 for public instruction.

It is said that our friends are sending George Gardner, a civil engineer, to New York to advise him in the construction of the bridge across the Hudson River.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of ILLINOIS.For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
of TENNESSEE.ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD: H. L. BLOOD.DISTRICT ELEVATORS.
1st-District—GEO. C. NORTHRUP.
2nd—JOSEPH BOWMAN.
3rd—ALLEN WORDEN.
4th—HENRY J. TURNER.
5th—HENRY F. BELITZ.
6th—S. M'DILL.FOR CONGRESS,
and District—C. SLOAN.FOR SENATOR,
17th Dist.—WM. A. LAWRENCE.FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
1st Dist.—DANIEL JOHNSON.
2nd Dist.—E. P. KING.
3rd Dist.—SOLOMON C. GARR.
4th Dist.—JOHN B. CASSADY.
5th Dist.—DANIEL MOWE.

Union Republican County Nominations.

For Sheriff—THOMAS EARL.
" " Register of Deeds—G. C. KEELER.
County Treasurer—SAMUEL HOLDRIDGE, Jr.
" Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—S. JAMES.
" Clerk of the Circuit Court—LEVI ALDEN.
District Attorney—JOHN R. BENNETT.
County Surveyor—S. C. LOCKE.
Coroner—S. C. BURNHAM.

Disappointed.

The copperhead journals of the North, like their rebel confederates of the South, are evidently disappointed at the peaceful progress of the draft. They had predicted draft riots; they were anxious that such should occur, and they feel badly over their non-occurrence. The riots gotten up by Gov. Seymour's "friends," in New York, in July of last year, were hailed as joyful omens of success by traitors both at the North and South. It was boldly declared then, by rebels and rebel sympathizers, that drafting was an end; we could make no more additions to the Union armies in that way. Thereupon rebel leaders began to take fresh courage; they felt that their success was certain; Lincoln, the tyrant, was likely to be deposed and hurried from his official position, and Jeff Davis, the amiable, invited to occupy his place. They were really jubilant over the "situation," in view of their brilliant prospects. Time rolled on, and another draft was ordered. But where were the anxiously looked for and expected rioters? Like "the spirits of the vastly deep," they "were called, but didn't come." Unfortunately for the rebel programme, the plug uglies and "friends" dared not show their faces. The draft has proceeded quietly, solid column of Union soldiers have been sent forward to confront the rebel foe. And still more men are moving steadily along to reinforce our armies, and to support the nation in its final struggle for the complete supremacy of its authority, and the vindication of its honor.

We repeat, the rebel leaders are sorely disappointed, and their northern allies are in an agony of despair! In common with other traitorous sheets, the Chicago *Times* is in deep mourning over the fact that the draft is likely to be enforced in the city of Chicago. Its troubled dreams are continually of the draft, of Col. Sweet, of Union soldiers, Parrott guns, and the like. Poor Storey! A guilty conscience generally needs no acuser; but it requires no less than a Parrott battery to avenge the *Times* editor to a realizing sense of his condition. We would kindly suggest to the copperheads that disappointments are the common lot of mortals, and should be borne patiently. As the old proverb runs: "What can't be cured must be endured." We have read somewhere of a cowardly youngster who, on general training day, loaded his piece continuously, but never had the courage to pull the trigger. He at last got nine charges into his gun barrel. His mother learning the facts of the case on his return, and thinking to show her valor to the faint-hearted boy, took the old musket to the door and blazed away! There was terrible concussion, and the valorous woman lay sprawling upon the floor. Seeing that she was about to gather herself up, the boy cried out lustily, "Lie still, mother, there's eight more on 'em to come sartin'!" So we say to the copperheads, lie still, for there are heavier guns than any that have been fired yet. More terrible disappointments are in store for them. November will tell the story of their bitterest disappointment.

Push Along—Keep Moving.

The splendid Union victories that have crowned our arms of late, in connection with the triumphs of the Union cause at the polls, and the prospect of more important victories yet to come, are in the highest degree cheering to all true friends of the nation. The rebel prospects are waning fast, and as a natural consequence, copper stock is rapidly on the decline. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, were there over any doubt of it, is now a fixed fact. All closely observing and candid men can not fail to see the result of the canvas in this light. Mr. Lincoln is to be re-elected—that is certain. They should push along, keep moving, and give him such an overwhelming majority as will put a quietus upon the rebellion, and cause the copperheads to slink away into their holes to be seen no more. Let all true friends of the Union work with a will from this time till the close of the election in November. The result will be glorious.

A GREAT FIRE at Elizabethtown, N. Y., on Sunday morning, destroyed several large buildings, and property to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars. Three persons, in removing goods from the houses, were crushed to death beneath falling walls.

A Plain Statement of Political Duty—
Mr. Lincoln and Secession.

The Presbyterian and Congregational State Convention.

The Presbyterian and Congregational General Convention of Wisconsin, held its twenty-fourth annual meeting in the city of Watertown, at the Congregational Church, beginning on Wednesday evening, September 28, 1864. The opening sermon was preached by the Moderator of the last meeting, Rev. J. J. Miter, of Bayard, Iowa. Rev. W. D. Love, of Milwaukee, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. E. G. Miner, of Whitewater, temporary clerk.

The convention opened Wednesday evening, and held over the following Sabbath. The first hour of each day was spent in devotional exercises. From half-past nine till twelve, in the morning, and from two till five in the afternoon, was given to business, and the discussion of such questions as would naturally come before such a body. The evenings, so far as practical, were given to such discussions and exercises as were of general interest. All the meetings were well attended, especially those for devotion in the morning and the evening sessions. And such was the spirit of harmony and fraternity that prevailed during the entire session, as to make this convention ever memorable to all in attendance. The 150 churches belonging to the convention were, as a rule, well represented by the ministers and delegates, and to the praise of Watertown, it may be truly said, all were most cordially received and pleasantly and generously entertained.

President Lincoln is but the executive officer of the law and acts of Congress; he has no more right to allow the dismemberment of the Union than the President of the Swiss Confederacy had to permit the secession of the seven rebel cantons of the Sonderbund League, who had risen against the decree of suppression of the Jesuits and of other religious orders. If the Swiss Diet was fully justified in compelling the ultra-Catholic cantons to remain against their will in the Confederacy, and they were compelled to it by force of arms, how could the Executive of the American republic act differently when some of its states secede from the rest of the federal Union, on the pretext of maintaining and perpetuating slavery?

On Friday afternoon, Rev. G. S. Savage, addressed the convention in behalf of the American Tract Society at Boston; Rev. R. E. Markham, in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Society; Rev. Mr. Bardwell, in behalf of the American Bible Society; Rev. E. W. Rice, in behalf of the American Sabbath School Union; Rev. W. E. Merriman, in behalf of Ripon College; Rev. S. D. Peet, in behalf of Fox Lake Seminary, and Rev. H. Post, in behalf of Rockford Female Seminary.

On Friday evening a committee on the state of the country, presented the following report:

Resolved, That we accept the fiery ordeal of war through which the nation is passing, as the just retribution of Almighty God for our sins, and especially the sin of slavery, so long perpetuated by Governmental patronage and legislative enactment; at the same time we do will and determine to fight the battle of freedom. He had committed no offence against the laws of Ohio, and was charged with none. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law prevented his return to his master under its provisions, and a requisition from Gov. Brantley could not reach him for the reason above stated.

This examination took place on Saturday, but because of the peculiarity of the case, it was continued until yesterday for decision, at which time was called up and dismissed. Stratton is richer through his running away by the sum of about \$5,000 in greenbacks, at the present rates of gold, and his freedom, which combined, if properly used, may eventually render him an excellent citizen, and in part a payment for the years of unrequited toil he has been compelled to undergo.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—There is at Davis' Bond a great experiment in progress of what the freedmen may be expected to do hereafter. There are about 75 colored farmers working land on their own account, and making about 1,200 acres of cotton, besides as much more corn.

This trial of their capacity and readiness to work—planned and encouraged by Colonel Eaton—is a success. They will make, on average, from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each.

There is scarcely one failure among the seventy-five lessees. Some negroes this year will clear from \$10,000 to \$50,000, who were slaves three years ago. And yet men still wonder "what shall be done with the blacks?" There is one good use to which they might be put, viz.: to instruct those who know no better than to ask such a question now!

Jeff. Davis' plantation is all covered with these negro farms, and just where the rebellion was hatched will rise up the demonstration that black men need only opportunity to solve the great problem that has so vexed the politicians.

FINANCIAL COLLAPSE IN RICHMOND.—A letter from Grant's army says:

Gold, the sinew of war, is entirely out of the Richmond market. It cannot be bought in Richmond now at any price. Sheridan's first staggering blow, on Monday last, sent the sensitive metal high up the tube of the orometer, and the figures showed a corresponding depreciation of confidence in Confederate paper. The second blow administered by Sheridan, caused a further elevation, and broken hold one dollar in gold to be worth thirty dollars (\$30) in rebel paper. On Thursday last it was decided that there was no longer any comparative value between gold and Confederate notes, and the former was withdrawn from the market. This is a sign of collapse that you may look in vain to find in any Richmond paper, but depend upon its truth. It is told me by one that knows, and gets his information of what happens in rebellion from trustworthy sources. Three cents is the present value of a dollar in Richmond.

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Refugee reports generally kind personal treatment from General Sherman and his officers. Whatever exceptions may have occurred have been in violation of orders—instances of individual pilfering, which cannot always be prevented in an army, and in many cases have been detected and punished.

A friend, whose wife was left an invalid in Atlanta, and came within our lines a day or two since, says that at her request Gen. Sherman came to see her, and finding her unable to attend to the arrangement of her movables for transportation, had them all bound up nicely and transported to our lines, even to her wash-tub.

The Federal General had three hours' conversation with her, and, justified at length his order for the removal, insisting that in his exposed position, liable to be cut off and besieged, it was the part of humanity to require that non-combatants should not be exposed to the privation, and peril to which his army must probably be subjected; and worse, because he could not provide food for a large population. Goods left behind were stored, and duplicate receipts given, with the promise that they would be safely returned.

Refugee reports that Sherman's army is going North by thousands, and his forces very small. Whether this movement is confined to men going out of service, or embraces reinforcements to Grant, they were unable to say.—*Marion (Ga.) Tribune*.

"I will say one word, however, on the subject which lies nearest the heart of every loyal man—I mean the rebellion. It has been my conviction from the beginning that we can have no honorable peace until the insurgent armies are dispersed, and the leaders of the rebellion are expelled from the country. [Loud cheers.] I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the insurgent states; and when I say this I need hardly add that I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is the basis. [Renewed cheering and applause.]

"No, fellow citizens, the only hope of securing an honorable peace—a peace which shall restore the Union and the Constitution—lies in a steady, persistent and uncompromising prosecution of the war, [great applause,] and I believe the judgment of every thinking man will soon bring him to this conclusion.

A. L. LEAHY HIT.—The soldiers in the hospital here while away the tedious hours of confinement within doors by animated political discussions on the prominent topics of the day. While a large squad of them was thus engaged in the Sisters of Charity Hospital, a day or two since, a lady well known to them, and loved for her many and constant deeds of charity, entered the room. After listening for a few moments to the debate, she interrupted it with the remark: "Boys, all this discussion is useless, for the McMelellan died last night!" This startling announcement conveyed with a convincing solemnity of countenance, hushed all contention, and it was some time before one of the soldiers ventured to break the silence by asking what he died of. "He tried to swallow the Chicago platform," the lady answered, "and was choked to death." The roar of laughter which followed the reply proved that the boys fully appreciated the palpable hit.—*Buffalo Express*.

THE London *Times*, which is pleased with few things in America, is nevertheless highly gratified at the rendition of Muller, the murderer. It says:

"Acting in their judicial capacity, American jurists have inquired and obtained a very high place among legal authorities, and the present attorney-general has more than once taken occasion to cite with the utmost respect their decisions on international questions."

A HORRIBLE accident occurred in a coal pit at Newcastle, England, on the 8th inst. An explosion occurred at midnight, which killed seven out of eighteen men employed at the time in the pit. A force of three hundred men had just left the colliery. The origin of the explosion is not known.

Strangest Case on Record—\$3,000 in Gold Stolen.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

The most remarkable case of theft we ever heard of, and one which we presume has no parallel anywhere in the annals of crime, was ventilated a day or two ago in our Police Court. Its singularity and complexity, together with the circumstances that caused the release of the thief after he had admitted to his guilt, prompt us to detail the case at some length.

About two months ago, a negro named Louis Stratton, in company with a friend, also colored, entered the banking-house of Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., with a bag containing \$3,000 in gold, which they wished to deposit subject to the order of Stratton. He, however, was unable to write his name, and it was agreed that the money should be delivered to the friend on his order, his education, by the way, not having been so sadly neglected as that of the owner of the gold.

A few days ago one Wm. Allen, appeared at Mayor's office and caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Stratton, charging him with the larceny of \$3,000 in gold, the property of John G. Barrett. This brought the case before Judge Warren, and in the testimony adduced before the Police Court, the following facts were made apparent:

John G. Barrett, whose money had been stolen, is a resident of Louisville, and was the owner of a slave named Lewis Stratton, who some months ago robbed his master of his gold and of his servant, at the same time, and came to this city. A search continued for some months, failed to discover the money, but the persistent efforts of Barrett finally unearthed him here.

Upon being made aware of the charge upon which he had been arrested, through the advice of his attorney, Stratton pleaded guilty to taking the money, but set up the defense that he had been guilty of no crime. A slave, who in Kentucky steals his master's property is not deemed guilty of larceny. He had committed no offense against the laws of Ohio, and was charged with none. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law prevented his return to his master under its provisions, and a requisition from Gov. Brantley could not reach him for the reason above stated.

This examination took place on Saturday, but because of the peculiarity of the case, it was continued until yesterday for decision, at which time was called up and dismissed. Stratton is richer through his running away by the sum of about \$5,000 in greenbacks, at the present rates of gold, and his freedom, which combined, if properly used, may eventually render him an excellent citizen, and in part a payment for the years of unrequited toil he has been compelled to undergo.

LYON'S KATHARION.

Katharion is from the Greek word "Katharos," or "Katharos," signifying to cleanse, purify and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is made in a small quantity of Dr. Shultz's Hair Remedy, and it affects a permanent cure.

It is a bleaching and brightening article, which will give the hair a fine luster and brilliancy, and it is a great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with this that it is a safe and reliable article.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS

For President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,

ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

W. W. FIELD, **J. L. BLOOD**,
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st Dist.—**C. NORTHRUP**.
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN**.
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN**.
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER**.
5th—**HEMRY F. BELITZ**.
6th—**A. S. McDILL**.

FOR CONGRESS,
2nd District—**C. SLOAN**.

FOR SENATOR,

17th Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE**,
FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON**,
2nd Dist.—**E. P. KING**,
3rd Dist.—**SOLOMON C. CARR**,
4th Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSODAY**,
5th Dist.—**DANIEL MOWE**.

Union Republican County Nomination.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS KATIE**.
For Register of Deeds—**C. C. KEEFER**.
County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLDRIDGE**, Jr.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors—**S. L. JAMES**.
Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEVI ALDRY**.

District Attorney—**JOHN R. BENNETT**.County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKE**.Coroner—**S. C. BURNHAM**.

Disappointed.

The copperhead journals of the North, like their rebel confederates of the South, are evidently disappointed at the peaceful progress of the "draft." They had predicted draft riots; they were anxious that such should occur, and they feel badly over their non-occurrence.

The riots gotten up by Gov. Seymour's "friends," in New York, in July of last year, were heralded as joyful omens of success by traitors both at the North and South. It was boldly declared then, by rebels and rebel sympathizers, that drafting was at an end; we could make no more additions to the Union armies in that way. Thereupon rebel leaders began to take fresh courage; they felt that their success was certain; Lincoln, the tyrant, was likely to be deposed and buried from his official position, and Jeff Davis, the amiable, invited to occupy his place. They were really jubilant over the "situation," in view of their brilliant prospects. Time rolled on, and another draft was ordered. But where were the anxiously looked for and expected rioters? Like "the spirits of the vasty deep," they "were called, but didn't come."

Unfortunately for the rebel programme, the plug-uglies and "friends" dared not show their faces. The draft has proceeded quietly, solid column of Union soldiers have been sent forward to confront the rebel foe. And still more men are moving steadily along to reinforce our armies, and to support the nation in its final struggle for the complete supremacy of its authority, and the vindication of its honor.

We repeat, the rebel leaders are sorely disappointed, and their northern allies are in agony of despair! In common with other traitorous sheets, the Chicago Times is in deep mourning over the fact that the draft is likely to be enforced in the city of Chicago. Its troubled dreams are continually of the draft, of Col. Sweet, of Union soldiers, Parrott guns and the like. Poor Stovey! A guilty conscience generally needs no accuser; but it requires no less than a Parrott battery to arouse the Times editor to a realizing sense of his condition. We would kindly suggest, to the copperheads that disappointments are the common lot of mortals, and should be borne patiently. As the old proverb runs: "What can't be cured must be endured." We have read somewhere of a cowardly youngster who, on general training day, loaded his piece continuously, but never had the courage to pull the trigger. He at last got nine charges into his gun-barrel. His mother learning the facts of the case on his return, and thinking to show her valor to the faint-hearted boy, took the old musket to the door and blazed away! There was a terrible concussion, and the valorous woman lay sprawling upon the floor. Seeing that she was about to gather herself up, the boy cried out lustily, "Lie still, mother, there's eight more on 'em to come sartin'!" So we say to the copperheads, lie still, for there are heavier guns than any that have been fired yet. More terrible disappointments are in store for them. November will tell the story of their historic disappointment.

Push Along—Keep Moving.

The splendid Union victories that have crowned our arms of late, in connection with the triumphs of the Union cause at the polls, and the prospect of more important victories yet to come, are in the highest degree cheering to all true friends of the nation. The rebel prospects are waning fast, and as a natural consequence, copper stock is rapidly on the decline. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, were there ever any doubts of it, is now a fixed fact. All closely observing and candid men can not fail to see the result of the canvass in this light. Mr. Lincoln is to be re-elected—that is certain. They should push along, keep moving, and give him such an overwhelming majority as will put a quietus upon the rebellion, and cause the copperheads to slink away into their holes to be seen no more. Let all true friends of the Union work with a will from this time till the close of the election in November. The result will be glorious.

A GREAT fire at Elmira, N. Y., on Sunday morning, destroyed several large buildings, and property to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars. Three persons, in removing goods from the houses, were crushed to death beneath falling walls. The origin of the explosion is not known.

A Plain Statement of Political Duty...
Mr. Lincoln and Secession.

As a gauge of the views of foreign residents here in relation to the political crisis, we translate from the *Eco d'Italia* of this week the following article, entitled "Can President Lincoln sanction Secession?"

"There are persons who believe that President Lincoln ought to stop the war and allow the South to constitute itself into an independent nation. To these persons we shall answer, as we answered before, viz: that Abraham Lincoln, either by effect of the constitution, which he swore to support, or by effect of the executive authority with which he is invested, is duty-bound, even if it is against his will, to compel the revolted states to re-enter into the federal family as it was constituted previous to the act of secession; because, acting otherwise, Congress would deprive him of office, and by his party and friends of treason to the constitution."

President Lincoln is but the executive officer of the law and acts of Congress; he has no more right to allow the dismemberment of the Union than the President of the Swiss Confederacy had to permit the secession of the seven rebel cantons of the Sonderbund League, who had risen against the decree of suppression of the Jesuits and of other religious orders. If the Swiss Confederacy was fully justified in compelling the ultra-Catholic cantons to remain against their will in the Confederacy (and they were compelled to it by force of arms), how could the Executive of the American republic act differently when some of its states secede from the rest of the federal Union, on the pretext of maintaining and perpetuating slavery?

The provinces of Emilia, Tuscany and of Southern Italy spontaneously formed the autonomy of the Italian Kingdom, in order to become, with the northern sister provinces, a single family, and were constituted into a single body like the ancient American colonies. Suppose some of these provinces should revolt with the pretext of making themselves independent, can it be believed Victor Emmanuel would suffer this treason, and that the Italian Parliament would sanction their secession? No, never!

And the case of Italy or of Switzerland is analogous to that of the United States, otherwise unity would be as impossible as the centralization of the various powers of a government.

If to-day you allow the revolted states to go in peace, tomorrow the western states might claim the same privilege, and next the central states; and of the once great republic there would remain but a remnant. Divided, subdivided, and torn into fragments, these small republics would become the prey of ambitious demagogues and ofvarious stampers, or overruled by some European dynasty. Being favorable to peace, we are still more so for the unification of all the United States, not only for the good or glory of the northern people, but also for the real interests of the southern states."

Extracts From Rebel Papers.

DECEPTION OF THE REBELS.

The abandonment of Atlanta and Winchester has led to much speculation and great dejection among the faint-hearted. They fancy Georgia is already leagued with the enemy, and Lynchburg once more endangered by a brutal fanatic. It is of no use to reason with such men; they will only hear what they choose—fear closes their eyes and self-interest clouds their judgment. They seek a sorry satisfaction in blaming an unsuccessful General, and delight in proving how easily all mishaps might have been avoided. The calmer judgment, the warmer patriotism, sees no reason for despondency.

All that is really to be despised is the loss of men. Lives are precious with us, and a few thousand toll heavily in the scales. But, from official sources we derive the comfort that the supply of youths coming of age, together with recruited details, will enable most callous officers to replace, to use the terminology, "one man and a half" for every man lost. Generals like Rhodes are not so easily replaced. Still, there is an admirable material in abundance in our ranks, and much more truly than in Napoleon's far-famed army, have our men the Marshal's hat on their knapsacks. —*Richmond Courier*, 18th.

SHERMAN'S KINDNESS.

Refugees report generally kind personal treatment from General Sherman and his officers. Whatever exceptions may have occurred have been in violation of orders—instances of individual pilfering, which cannot always be prevented in an army, and in many cases have been detected and punished.

A friend, whose wife was left an invalid in Atlanta, and came within our lines a day or two since, says that when Gen. Sherman came to see her, and finding her unable to attend to the arrangement of her movable property for transportation, had them all bound up nicely and transported to our lines, even to her wash-tub.

The Federal General had three hours' conversation with her, and, justified at length his order for the removal, insisting that in his exposed position, liable to be cut off and besieged, it was the part of humanity to require that non-combatants should not be exposed to the privations and perils to which his army must probably be subjected; and worse, because he could not provide food for a large population. Goods left behind were stored, and duplicate receipts given, with the promise that they would be safely returned.

Refugees report that Sherman's army is going North by thousands, and his forces now very small. Whether this movement is confined to men going out of service, or embraces reinforcements to Grant, they were unable to say.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS.

Gen. Dix REPUDIATES THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—Gen. Dix, being in Sandusky, Ohio, recently, was seceded, and in acknowledgement of the compliment he thus explicitly repudiates the Chicago platform:

"I will say one word, however, on the subject which lies nearest the heart of every loyal man—I mean the rebellion. It has been my conviction from the beginning that we can have no honorable peace until the insurgent armies are dispersed and the leaders of the rebellion are expelled from the country. [Loud cheers.] I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the insurgent states; and when I say this I need hardly add that I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is the basis. [Renewed cheering and applause.]

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of the 20th furnishes the following item of news:—"From eight to ten thousand acres of cotton are under cultivation in Sinaloa, with fine prospects."

FLOWERS and fruits make fit presents, because they are a proud assertion that a ray of beauty out-values all the utilities of the world.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS, J. LIPPMAN'S Block, Janesville, Wis., Oct. 7, 1864.

Are you insured? if not now is the time, stoves are being put up for the winter, fires are constantly occurring in all directions. Those "very safe risks," first class dwellings, burn every day. A No. 1 brick store and other brick buildings are constantly being destroyed by fire, together with their contents.

E. L. Dimock is agent for all the sound old Eastern Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Companies. You may be burned out-to-night, get insured to-day. *Oct. 7, 1864.*

STILL AHEAD.—At the State Fair just closed, the Grover & Baker Sewing machine again came off triumphant, and was awarded the first premium over all others as the best sewing machine for family use. *Law. 22, 1864.*

NOTICE.—To whom it may concern:—On and after this date we shall not charge any person whatever. Our customers are requested not to take credit of us, as we shall keep accounts after this date. *Smith & Postlewait, Sept. 20, 1864.*

STONE MILL Family Flour and Oats from IOWA WHEAT delivered to customers in any part of the city. Orders may be sent to L. LEAVITT & CO., Booksellers.

PURCHASED SINCE THE FALL IN GOLD.

—Ladies and Children's Furs, also a beautiful assortment of Zephyr and worsted goods.

The Presbyterian and Congregational State Convention.

The Presbyterian and Congregational General Convention of Wisconsin, held its twenty-fourth annual meeting in the city of Watertown, at the Congregational Church, beginning on Wednesday evening, September 25, 1864. The opening sermon was preached by the Moderator of the last meeting, Rev. J. J. Miter, of Beaver-Dam. Rev. W. D. Love, of Milwaukee, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. E. G. Miner, of Whitewater, temporary clerk.

The convention opened Wednesday evening, and held over the following Sabbath. The first hour of each day was spent in devotional exercises. From half past nine till twelve in the morning, and from two till five in the afternoon, were given to business, and the discussion of such questions as would naturally come before such a body. The evenings, so far as practical, were given to such discussions and exercises as were of general interest. All the meetings were well attended, especially those for devotion in the morning, and the evening sessions. And such was the spirit of harmony and brotherhood that prevailed during the entire session, as to make this convention ever memorable to all in attendance. The 150 churches belonging to the convention were, as a rule, well represented by the ministers and delegates, and to the praise of Watertown, it may be truly said, all were most cordially received and pleasantly and generously entertained.

On Thursday evening an interesting discussion upon the condition of our churches, as affected by the present state of the country, occupied the attention of a large and interested audience.

On Friday afternoon, Rev. G. S. T. Savage, addressed the convention in behalf of the American Tract Society at Boston; Rev. H. E. Markham, in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Society; Rev. Mr. Bayard, in behalf of the American Bible Society; Rev. E. W. Rice, in behalf of the American Sabbath School Union; Rev. W. E. Merriman, in behalf of Ripon College; Rev. D. Clavey, in behalf of Beloit College; Rev. S. D. Peet, in behalf of Lake Female Seminary, and Rev. H. Poole, in behalf of Rockford Female Seminary.

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A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—There is at Davis' Bend a great experiment in progress of what the freedmen may be expected to do hereafter. There are about 75 colored farmers working land on their own account, and making about 1,200 acres of cotton, besides as much more corn.

This trial of their capacity and readiness to work—planned and encouraged by Colonel Eaton—is a success. They will make, on average, from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each.

There is scarcely one failure among the seventy-five lessees. Some negroes this year will clear from \$10,000 to \$50,000, who were slaves three years ago. And yet men still wonder "what shall be done with the blacks?" There is one good use to which they might be put, viz: to instruct those who know no better than to ask such a question now!

Jeff. Davis' plantation is all covered with negro farms, and just where the rebellion was hatched will rise up the demand that black men need only opportunity to solve the great problem that has so vexed the politicians.

FINANCIAL COLLAPSE IN RICHMOND.—A letter from Grant's army says:

Gold, the sinew of war, is entirely out of the Richmond market. It cannot be bought in Richmond now at any price. Sheridan's first staggering blow, on Monday last, sent the sensitive metal high up the tube of the thermometer, and the figures showed a corresponding depreciation of confidence in Confederate paper. The second blow administered by Sheridan, caused a further elevation, and brokers offered one dollar in gold to be worth thirty dollars (\$30) in rebel paper. On Thursday last it was decided that there was no longer any comparative value between gold and cotton, besides as much more corn.

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Another day he was discharged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months, and as a last resource tried Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly and has now entered the army again in good health. One man writes he has earned seven or eight very bad cases of diarrhoea and dysentery in the barracks. In fact we could fill our paper with similar cases from these cities. Why does not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army ought to be supplied with it. It is not a question of one or two men laying in a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati Hospitals, his wife was sent for. This doctor considered the case an hopeless one. She, however, gave him Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and in three weeks was able to return home with his wife to New Richmond, O. All these cases right at home speak for themselves. We hope all the soldiers will put a bottle of it in their knapsacks. It will save them or some of their comrades. It is for sale by Dr. Duggett at 65 cents per bottle.

W. DOOTH general agent for Wisconsin. E. F. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin. *Sept. 20, 1864.*

WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND

2,000 yards R. A. Wheeler & Sons celebrated double and twist jersey cloth made to order since time since, that we are selling 25 per cent. below what they could be made for us at present.

WE ARE MAKING

Fine Barber Overcoat \$25.00 below Chicago prices. Fine Business Suits 25.00 do do do
Fine Dress Suits 25.00 do do do

Persons having garments made to order will do well to examine our goods and prices before purchasing, as we are at least 25 per cent. below this or any other establishment.

SMITH & POSTLEWAIT, *Sept. 20, 1864.*

HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

including his Speeches, Letters, Addresses, Proclamations and Messages, with a preliminary sketch of his life by Henry J. Raymond.

The above work is peculiarly suitable during the Presidential Campaign, can be had at the book store of JAMES SOUTHERLAND, *Sept. 20, 1864.*

PRINCETON & CO.'S IMPROVED

GLAZER'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in its universal use, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

THE CRAVEN.
 From an original part of Alfred Tennyson.
 On that mighty day of battle, 'mid the booming and
 the rattle, and clangor, whereon Malvern's
 bold red men,
 Did a noble and manly deed, who in these times
 shall be remiss,
 Show himself as rather wimpy, gamblers on the
 James' shores?
 Smoky smoking on a gunboat, while the tempest raged
 on shore.
 Only this, and nothing more.

The Congressional Committee sat within the nation's city,
 And each Congressman who sits the General implore:
 "Tell me, what art thou?" said, "and the boomer and
 the rattle,
 Werst on gunboat or land-side, while the tempest raged
 ahoor!"
 Answered he: "I don't serve her, might have been."
 Only this, and nothing more.

"By the truth which I swear, it is the H. H. that are
 By our American paternal general, we then implore,
 Tell the truth and abut the devil, parent of all Jezebel and evil!"

Gives no more of such direct, tell us, we'll know on
 "Don't remember, might have been," thus spoke he
 over and over.

Only this, and nothing more.

"On that day, sir, had you seen a gunboat of the name
 Galena,
 In an anchorage to screen a raid from danger on the
 shore, about your lurch, smoking with those
 two French trifles,
 With a captain which shines care for such a gaudy
 doo-gee-ee!
 Were you think on the gunboat?" "I say! remem-
 ber, right you have been," the last.

Only this, and nothing more.

The foundry and machine company at
 Taunton, Mass., has just completed a large
 selection of iron, having two six-inch drums,
 so arranged that one will hoist while the
 other lowers, to be used for lifting two
 shafts at the Hoosac tunnel. At present
 only two gangs of laborers can work at a
 time, one at each end of the tunnel; but it
 is proposed to sink two shafts at points in-
 termediate between these terminals, so that
 the tunnel will be divided into three short
 sections instead of one long one, and these
 sections be all excavated at once until they
 meet in one.

HABIT.—Infinite toll would not enable
 you to sweep away mist; but, by ascending
 a little you may often overlook it alto-
 gether. So it is with our moral improve-
 ment; we wade heavily with a vicious
 habit, which would have held upon us
 if we ascended into a higher moral atmos-
 phere. It is by adding to our good pur-
 poses, and nourishing, the infections which
 are rightly placed, that we shall be able to
 combat the bad ones.

Wants, Sales, Rents, &c.

WANTED TO LET—A job of
 Stone Laying, Lathing and Plastering,
 Apply to
 MEICKEY & CO.

WANTED TO RENT—Part of a
 House, three or four rooms, for a small family
 with out children. Address J. S. B., 100 State St., per
 Oct. 1st, 1861.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE—A
 splendid Musical Piano for sale very low by W.
 C. Haynes, Room 1 in Lipin's Block, doctor's
 office, Janesville, Sept. 20, 1861.

WANTED—A snug, comfortable
 house, in good old fashioned, wanted,
 Enquire of J. C. COYNE, at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

HOUSE TO LET—Near the Sec-
 ond Ward School House. Inquire of G. A. Slo-
 com, number north of Brown's Hat Store, under the
 Myers House.

HOUSE WANTED—In a good
 neighborhood immediately. Inquire of the
 subscriber, under the Myers House, one door north of
 Brown's Hat Store (122½ ft). G. A. SLOCUM.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED—
 Wanted by MEICKEY & CO., every man to
 chop wood, for which the following price will be paid:
 \$10 per cord in the country, and 15 cents with the
 city limits. Persons will not be required to pile it, as
 it will be drawn away at an instant down.

Extending, thanks to the entire community to

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE

bestowed upon this institution, and the just ap-
 preciation given to our

WORKS OF ART,
 we solicit even a larger patronage to enable us by an
 increase of business to keep the prices of

Pictures Within the Reach of All.

For he is known, that despite this person who thinks,
 pictures are high-pictures, good pictures are the
 highest commodity in market.

Also, in the course of a month, we can
 promise always to do it, like as well promises always
 to give you a good, like the picture, and do it with the
 least possible trouble to the sitters.

STEREOSCOPES

and Stereoscopic views of local scenes for sale at these

rooms. We are also prepared to take Stereo copies
 of single objects or groups,

From Life or Scenes in Nature.

This is the only gallery in town, perhaps, where
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COME ONE, COME ALL,

and when you fail to get satisfactory pictures of your
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TR'S. PORTER.

Janesville, August 11th, 1861. 82½ ft. 1861.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. KNAPP & SON,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

Formerly of New York, we treating successfully all

CHRONIC DISEASES

in a new system which embraces the best and most
 improved method in this and other countries for the
 cure of all diseases of the

For further particulars inquire of M. P. COGGESHALL, Jr.,
 Dr. F. A. WHEELER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—I offer for sale at a great
 gain a splendid Farm, situated 2½ miles west of the
 city, containing 100 acres, well cultivated, and
 containing 10 acres of choice land. The buildings are
 nearly new and in good condition; a good well of water,
 two large exterior fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Terms made easy. I will exchange
 this property to desirable property in or near this
 city.

For further particular inquire of the subscriber, or
 Dr. F. A. WHEELER.

EYE AND EAR,

all Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Rheumatism,

CANCER,

Consumption in its early stages, Laryngitis, Bron-
 chitis, Croup, Throat Diseases, Dyspepsia, Per-
 stent Ulcer, Asthma, Sciatica, Rheumatism, &c. &c.

Send to Dr. Knapp & Son, 206 Kline St., Compt. Druggists, Janesville, Wis.

CONSULTATION FREE.

All letters including a letter stamp, addressed to Dr.
 Knapp & Son, Janesville, will be promptly answered
 and a pamphlet sent.

Dr. Knapp & Son, 206 Kline St., Compt. Druggists, Janesville, Wis.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

J. D. SKINNER & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

206 Kline St., Corner Dubuque, Chicago.

Buy and sell all kinds of Wheat, Barley, Corn, Oats,
 Flax, Peas, Hops, Hay, Bacon, Butter, Meats, Eggs,
 Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tobacco, Green, Butter, Fish, Butter,
 Dried Fruits, Hides, &c.

P. NOTMAN, Secy.

S. WOODRIDGE, Jr.,
 Agent in Janesville.

NIAGARA FIRE INS CO.,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK!

Cash Capital Paid in . . . \$500,000

Surplus January 1st, 1861 . . . 92,015

All good risks taken at full rates. Losses equi-
 ally adjusted and promptly paid.

This Company now offers the security of a large and
 up-to-date insurance surplus.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, Pres.

Feb 1861

Agent in Janesville.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Miscellaneous.

E. S. BARROWS has the pleasure
 of announcing the following list of

PARLOR COAL STOVES
 for the trade of 1861-2, which comprise the leading
 Stoves of the year.

P. P. Stewart's Gas Burner,

MORNING GLORY,

LITTLEFIELD'S Parlor Furnaces,

EMPIRE GAS BURNER,

CHURCH'S GAS BURNER,

MRS. BEALE!

Has removed two doors east of the old stand, on the
 corner opposite the First National Bank, and will keep
 constantly on hand the best of all kinds of

HATS & CAPS!

in this market. All now in demand for spring
 and summer wear.

Spring Styles of Silk Hats!

ALL KIND OF STRAW GOODS!

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS!

Hats Fitted with the French Conformateur.

OLD HATS REPAIRS!

Gloves of all kinds, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c., &c.

Mrs. BARROWS is open in connection with the
 Hat Store an extensive

VERY IMPORTANT.

I have in stock a cheap and very effective Window
 Lock, by which the child is easily fastened so
 that it cannot be opened from the outside.

E. S. BARROWS.

Specified in the catalogues of the New York Manu-
 facturer, and others.

CLOTHES, JEWELRY & SPECTACLES

made to order by

H. WETSTEIN,

In Wilson's Music Store, near the Post Office, Janes-
 ville, Wisconsin.

Where he also keeps on hand for sale all kinds of

CLOCKS.

JEWELRY AND

SPECTACLES.

The celebrated

RATHENOW GLASSES,

for eyes to see old and young. Inserted frames.

Mr. W. is none of the bringling kind, but would re-
 spectably remark, that he has had an experience of
 fourteen years in the business, and is prepared to do
 all work entrusted to him cheap and good.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

CHICAGO CO. DRUGGISTS:

"Photograph Parlors."

This is now become one of the fixed institutions of
 Janesville. The unbounded success which has attended
 this place since their opening, has more than
 fully met and satisfied the expectations, and a new "hit"
 seems to be destined.

Extending, thanks to the entire community to

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE

bestowed upon this institution, and the just ap-
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Janesville, August 11th, 1861. 82½ ft. 1861.

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DR. KNAPP & SON,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

Formerly of New York, we treating successfully all

CHRONIC DISEASES

in a new system which embraces the best and most
 improved method in this and other countries for the
 cure of all diseases of the

For further particular inquire of the subscriber, or
 Dr. F. A. WHEELER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

THE CRAVEN.

(From an original poem by Alfred Adenham.)
On that mighty day of battle, and the boomng and
the rattling.
Shorts of victory and歌舞, therewith Malverne's
Did a Godless and spiteful fiend, who in these lines
shut up the nations,
Show himself as neither godlike, nor base,
James' shore,
Safely smokmg on a gheat, while the tempest roared
Over him, and nothing more.

The Congressional Committee of within the nation's
city,
And each Congressman so witty did the General Im-
plore,
Tell me now at that battle, and the boomng and
the rattling,
Went on gunboat or in stable, while the tempest roared
aboard?
Answered he: "I don't remember, might have been."
What more?

Only this, and nothing more.

By the truth which is eternal, by the H. H. that are
distant,
By one man paternal, General, we then implore
Tell the truth and shame the devil, parent of old Job
and evil.

Give us no more of such devilry. Tell us, whereon on
the shore,
Don't know where, might have been," thus spoke he
out and over.

Only this, and nothing more.

On that day, sir, had you seen a gheat of the name
Gates
In an anchorage to screen a man from danger on the
shore?

Was it a man about your inches, smoking with those
two bright brands,
With a caution which ordains care for such a dog,
deserves
You're that man on the gheat?" "Don't remem-
ber, might have been." "Two more,

Only this, and nothing more.

THE CRAVEN.

For the trials of 1864, which complete the leading
Society of the year—

P. P. Stewart's Gas Burner,
MORNING GLORY,

LITTLEFIELD'S Parlor Furnaces,

EMPIRE GAS BURNER,

CHURCH'S GAS BURNER,

MORNING LIGHT,

SEAVEY'S GAS BURNER.

Also a choice collection of

CHEAP COAL STOVES !!

all of which will be found on exhibition at his store,

and for which orders are invited. Due to a very
great demand some of the stove can only be furnished
to order, and orders can only be filled in their turn.

Orders received for Littlefield's Furnaces, also Stewart's

Furnaces for heating houses.

THE CRAVEN.

I have in stock a cheap and very effective Window

Blind Lock, by which the blind is securely fastened so
that it cannot be opened from the outside.

R. S. BARROWS.

VERY IMPORTANT.

I have in stock a cheap and very effective Window
Blind Lock, by which the blind is securely fastened so
that it cannot be opened from the outside.

R. S. BARROWS.

THE CRAVEN.

H. WETTSTEIN,

In Wilson's Music Store, near the Post-Office, Janes-
ville, Wisconsin.

Where he also keeps on hand and for sale all kinds of

CLOCKS.

JEWELRY AND

SPECTACLES.

The celebrated

BAYHENGOW CLASSES,

of every focus, to call off our young, inserted into frames.

Mr. W. is none of the bragging kind, but would re-
spectfully remind you that he has experience of

fourteen years in the business, and is prepared to do

all work entrusted to him cheap and good.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—Part of a house, three or four rooms, for a small family
without children. Address M. S. G., office of this paper.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—A
splendid McLean Piano for sale very low by W.

C. Haynes, 102 Main Street, 2nd story.

Janesville, Sept. 23, 1864.

WANTED TO RENT—A snug, comfortable
house, in a good neighborhood, is wanted,
Baptist of E. F. COLWELL,
elsewhere at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

HOUSE TO LET—Near the Sec-
ond Ward School-House, in front of A. Slo-
mon's, next door to Brown's Hat Store, made
the Myers House, two stories high, two stories
dashed.

HOUSE WANTED—in a good
neighborhood, especially. Inquiry of the
subscribers under the Myers House, one door north of
Brown's Hat Store. O. A. SLOCUM.

WOODCHOPPERS WANTED.

Wanted by MCKEE & BRO., who have more
than 100 men now employed, and will hold
\$100 per head in the country and 75 cents within the
city limits. Persons will not be required to pile it, as
it will be drawn away as fast as cut down.

Excelling thanks to the entire community for

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE

bestowed upon this institution, and the just apprecia-
tion given to our

WORKS OF ART,

we solicit even a larger patronage to enable us by an
increase of business to keep the prices of

PICTURES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

For us to know that, despite the person who thinks
your pictures are high—pictures, good pictures to the
cheapest commodity in market.

We shall strive hard to please all, though we cannot
guarantee to do so, yet we will prefer to give up
any sum to satisfy your expectations, and a new high
standard to be demanded by the sitters.

STEREOSCOPES

and Stereoscopic views of local scenes for sale at these

rooms. We are also prepared to take Stereoscopic
pictures of single objects or groups.

FROM LIFE OR SCENES IN NATURE.

This is the only gallery in town, perhaps, where
photographs can be made with Stereoscopic view.

COME ONE, COME ALL,

and when you fail to get satisfactory pictures of your
selves or of your friends' children,

THE CHEAPEST PORTER.

Janesville, August 11th, 1864. \$50 and 1/2 d.

MRS. A. BENELLI,

Aug. 11th, 1864.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. KNAPP & SON,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

Formerly of New York, are treating successfully all

CHRONIC DISEASES

in a new system, which embodies the best and most
approved method in this and other countries for the
cure of all diseases of the body.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at
the new works factory, or of Mr. C. Knapp, Jr., 100
Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Three farms, one situated

in the town of Rock, 3½ miles south of the

Monterey bridge, consisting of 180 acres, 100 of which
are under cultivation, about 100 acres of timber land
and 100 acres of prairie land. There is a good new dwel-
ling house, 22x28, with a large barn, a good garden, a
good well of water and a good cistern, which will be
sold cheap for cash, or for a given part of price,
for further particulars inquire of the subscriber at
the new works factory, or of Mr. C. Knapp, Jr., 100
Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

EYE AND EAR,

all Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Scrofula,

CANCER,

Consumption in its early stages, Laryngitis, Bron-
chitis, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuralgia, Head-
ache, Epilepsy, Asthma, Sciatica, Bright's Disease, Tuber-
culosis, Hernia, Heart Disease, all Female
Diseases, Seminal Weakness and Sexual Diseases, are
special diseases treated successfully by them. Send
for pamphlet.

CONSULTATION FREE.

All letters including a return stamp, addressed to Dr.
Knapp & Son, Racine, Wis., will be promptly answered
including a pamphlet.

DR. KNAPP & SON,

have visited Janesville regularly

for the past six years, can be consulted at the

Hotel Wednesday, Sept. 14th, and till Thursday noon,

Sat. 15th; Wednesday, Nov. 1st, and till Thursday

noon, Nov. 2nd; and Wednesday, Jan. 11th, and till

Thursday noon, Jan. 12th, 1864.

NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK!

Cash Capital Paid in . . . \$500,000

Surplus January 1st, 1864, . . . 92,045

All good fire rights taken at fair rates. Losses equi-
ally adjusted and promptly paid.

This Company now offers the security of a large paid
up capital and handsom surplus.

JOSEPH D. STEPHENSON, Pres.

P. NOTMAN, Secy.

A. HOOD, Jr., Agent in Janesville,

and nothing more.

PARLOR COAL STOVES

for the trials of 1864, which complete the leading
Society of the year—

P. P. Stewart's Gas Burner,

MORNING GLORY,

LITTLEFIELD'S Parlor Furnaces,

EMPIRE GAS BURNER,

CHURCH'S GAS BURNER,

MORNING LIGHT,

SEAVEY'S GAS BURNER.

Also a choice collection of

CHEAP COAL STOVES !!

all of which will be found on exhibition at his store,

and for which orders are invited. Due to a very
great demand some of the stove can only be furnished
to order, and orders can only be filled in their turn.

Orders received for Littlefield's Furnaces, also Stewart's

Furnaces for heating houses.

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Society of the year—

P. P. Stewart's Gas Burner,

COMMERCIAL.

ADVERTISED FOR THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE BY DEMP & GRAY,
1414-5 Main Street, and HANCOCK DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 15, 1861.

We make the following:
WHEAT—White Winter, 1,200 lbs.; good to choice
wheating spring, 1,250 lbs.; springing grain, 1,000 lbs.
FLOUR—Spring wheat, 50¢ per lb.; winter, 50¢.
BARLEY—White, sample, \$1.00; 140 lbs., 90¢.
CORN—Old yellow, per lb., 20¢; new, 20¢.
DO. 50¢ per lb.
OATS—Extremely active at 40¢.
HORSES—For prime cattle at \$1.00.
POTATOES—Common to choice, 40¢.
MINTHURST SEED—Per lb., 10¢; 100 lbs., 9¢.
BUTTER—At 25¢ per lb. for fair quality.
EGGS—Scored 15¢; per dozen, 10¢.
HIDES—Orange \$3.00; dry 15¢.
SHIPPIE PIGS—Pigs from \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.
WOOL—Rams at \$0.50; 100 lbs. for unwashed
NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Telegraph.) New York, Oct. 7.
FLOUR—25¢ better, 80¢ 00 extra State; 50¢ 45
100 lbs. R. H. O.

WHEAT—Same higher, 50¢ 20. Milwaukee Club
and Amber lower.

RICE AND BARLEY 4¢ per lb.

OATS—Very quiet, 10¢.

PORK—State, \$3.00 to 100 cents.

GOLD—Open'd at \$1.00, rose to \$2.00, and declined
to 80¢.

STOCKS—Better but closed weak. C. & C. 81 21.
D. & C. 80 00; S. 31 07 1/2; T. 80 00 31 05.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

(By Telegraph.) Milwaukee, Oct. 7.
FLOUR—Thin but unchanged, spring \$2.00.
WHEAT—Average, 40¢; and 50¢ higher.
Spring wheat, \$1.00.
OATS—In demand at 80¢ in state.

WHEAT—Buying at \$1.50 to 1.60.

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COMMERCIAL.

ADVERTISED VIA THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE, BY DUNN & GRAY,
PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

JANEVILLE, Oct. 1, 1864.

We make up news as follows:
WHEAT—White Winter, 1,320 lbs. good to choice
milling spring 1,200 lbs.; shipping grain 1,100-200.
FLOUR—Spring at retail, \$4.00 per 100 lbs.
RICE—Quint at 50¢ per lb.
HARLEY—Tin sample \$1.00; 14 per lb.
CORN—Oil shell, per lb. 10¢; new for
the season 12¢.
OATS—Milled, per bushel 14¢.
BEANS—Pinto beans 12¢.
POTATOES—Common to choice 10¢-12¢.
TIMOTHY SEED—per lb. 50¢-60¢.
FLAX SEED—per lb. 50¢-60¢.
BUTTER—At 25¢ per lb. for fall and winter.
EGGS—Scored 15¢ per dozen.
SHEEP FEET—Range from 75¢ to \$1.00 each.
WOOL—Range at 80¢-90¢ per lb. for unshorn.

NEW YORK MARKET.

By Telegraph—
WHEAT—Same higher, Standard Milwaukee Club
and Amber Town.

RYE AND BARLEY quiet.

CORN—Same, 12¢-13¢.

OATS—Very quiet, 10¢.

PORK—Steaks, 55¢-60¢ 100 lbs.

GOLD—Opened at \$1.50, rose to 25¢, and declined to 20¢.

STOCKS—Better but closed weak. C. & S. S. 15-16; 50 cents. SLOAN'S 7-80; 50 cents.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

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WHEAT—Same, 12¢.

FLOUR—25¢-30¢ better, \$8.00 extra State; \$2.45
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